

THE ACCIDENTS OF LIFE  
Write to T. B. Quincey  
Drawer 108, Chicago, Secre-  
tary of the Brass Accidents  
Company, for information  
regarding Accident In-  
surance. Mention this paper,  
its date, and you can save  
membership fee. Its paid over \$100,000.00 for  
accidental injuries.  
Be your own Agent.  
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED.

# THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

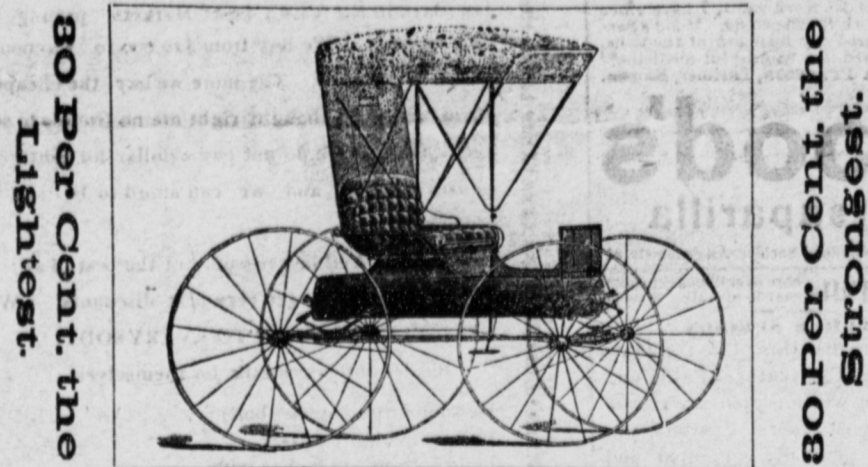
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PARTY IN THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

VOL. IX.

HARTFORD, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.

NO. 7.

For Nearly  
**HALF A CENTURY**  
**(DELKER'S VEHICLES)**  
HAVE HELD THE LEAD.



100 Per Cent. the Handsomest.



—WRITE FOR CATALOGUE—

Sold by authorized deal-  
ers or direct from

**THE GEO. DELKER CO.,**  
MANUFACTURES,  
Henderson, Ky

THE DAVIES COUNTY

## FAIR

IS a "Sure Go" For 1896

—AND WILL COMMENCE—  
**OCTOBER 6th,**

—AND CONTINUE FIVE DAYS—

They are still in the lead in the Southwest and will always be there with their  
**Large and Liberal Cash Premiums**  
For all classes of Fine Stock. They pay the price of a fine horse in single  
premiums for best displays of Utility, Saddle and Harness stock.

**RUNNING AND TROTTER RACES.**

Their half mile track is improving every year and bids fair this year to be a  
record breaker. The usual purses will be given, there will be no en-  
trance fee, and everybody has the same chance. Don't be afraid of  
freze outs, you have got a show every time, and if your horse is the  
fastest you get the purse and it cost you nothing to enter.

**THE PRICE OF ADMISSION**

To see the Races from the Grand Stand has been reduced to 10c, so look out  
you don't get left when the rush comes.

**THE FLORAL HALL DISPLAY**

Will be up to the usual standard, and will be as attractive as last year.  
The Poultry will be first-class. The premiums are good, and the quan-  
tity and quality of the exhibits are better every year.

**The Prospects for the Fair**

Are first-class; crops are good; the people have been staying at home and want  
an outing; so look out for the best Fair for years. You needn't be  
afraid to bring your boys and girls, nothing goes this year but first-class  
entertainment; no intoxicating liquors of any kind will be sold and an  
old fashioned Fair is what will be the ticket. REMEMBER THE  
DATES:

**OCTOBER 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10, 1896.**

**Excursion Rates by River and Railroad.**

For Privileges apply to T. A. PEDLEY, Mgr., Owensboro. For Premium  
List, or other information, apply to the Secretary.

**DR. C. H. TODD, Pres't.**  
**J. W. CARTER, Sec'y.**  
**Owensboro, Ky**

**POSITIONS GUARANTEED.**

Will accept notes for tuition, or can  
deposit money in bank until position  
is secured. Car fare paid. No vaca-  
tion. Enter at any time. Cheap board. Send for free illustrated catalogue. Mention this paper.  
**Draughton's Business Colleges,** Nashville, Tenn.,  
Texarkana, Tex.  
Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, etc. The most thorough,  
practical and progressive schools of the kind in the world, and the best patronized ones in the South.  
Indorsed by bankers, merchants, ministers, and others. Four weeks in bookkeeping with us are equal  
to twelve weeks by the old plan. Their President is author of "Draughton's New System of Bookkeep-  
ing," which cannot be taught in any other school.  
\$600.00 given to any college if we cannot show more written applications for bookkeepers and  
stenographers, received in the past twelve months, than any other five business colleges in the South.  
\$500.00—Amount we have received in bank as a guarantee that we have in the past ful-  
filled, and will in the future fulfill, our guarantee contracts. HOME STUDY—We have prepared,  
especially for home study, books on bookkeeping, shorthand and penmanship. Write for price list.  
From Draughton—I now have a position as bookkeeper and stenographer for the Southern  
Grocery Company, of this place; salary, \$75.00 per month. I would like to have your books on bookkeeping  
and shorthand prepared for home study.—H. L. Armstrong, Pine Bluff, Ark.

**AGENTS COINING MONEY SELLING**

**—LIFE OF—**

**MCKINLEY AND HOBART,**

By Murat Halstead, for 40 years the  
most famous Journalist in America,  
assisted by Hon. John Sherman, Gen.  
C. H. Grosvenor and Hon. Chauncey  
M. Depew.

Also contains complete Biography of  
Hon. Garrett A. Hobart, nominee  
for Vice-President.

No campaign book equal to it has  
ever been published. The illustra-  
tions are rich and beautiful, including  
Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, and all the  
great national leaders; also persons  
and places of general interest. 600  
pages, printed on fine paper. Cloth  
binding \$1.50. Half Morocco binding  
\$2.00; by mail, postpaid.

Very Liberal Terms to Agents  
Agents act quickly for now is your  
harvest time. Don't delay; order fine  
Prospectus by mail, only to cents,  
which merely covers cost of postage  
and mailing. Address,  
**PUBLISHERS' SUPPLY CO.,**  
27 & 29 Biddle Building, St. Louis, Mo.

**WHAT THE  
FARMER NEEDS.**

Hon. Wm. McKinley in  
His Closing Remarks  
to the Knox Coun-  
ty Farmers  
Said.

"The farmer wants to be protected  
by wise tariff legislation from the  
competition of the other side; and  
then he wants the mines and mills  
and factories of his own country hum-  
bling with busy industry, employing  
well paid workmen who can buy and  
consume his products. When he has  
got consumers, he wants his pay for  
what he sells in such unquestioned  
coin that he will know it is good not  
only to-day, but will be certain to be  
good every day of the year and in all  
countries of the world. (Long and  
enthusiastic applause.) Free silver  
will not cure over production nor un-  
der consumption. (Laughter.) Free  
silver will not remove the competition  
of Russia, India and the Argentine Re-  
public. This competition would re-  
main if you would coin all the silver  
of the world. Free silver will not  
increase the demand for your wheat  
or make a single new customer. You  
don't get consumers through the  
mints. (Great laughter and cries of  
'No, no.')

You get them through  
the factories. (Cries of 'That's right.')

You will not get them by increasing  
the circulation of money in the United  
States. You will only get them by  
increasing manufacturing establish-  
ments in the United States. (Tre-  
mendous cheering and cries of 'Hur-  
rah for McKinley.')

"Plant the factory by the farm,"  
said Jackson, and that is as wise now  
as applicable now as when the hero  
of New Orleans said it years ago.  
The best thing now is for the farmer  
to have factory for his neighbor.  
(Laughter and applause.) It would  
be better to have a factory alongside  
of you than to have another farm  
alongside of you. (Laughter and cries  
of 'Yes.')

I have no fear of the farmer—  
the most conservative, the most con-  
siderate and the most sturdy of our  
splendid civilization. They are not  
easily misled. They have no aim  
in politics but an honest one. In  
1892, when free trade was the battle-  
cry of our opponents, it was said then  
that the farmers would follow this  
heresy, but it was not so. It was  
the cities which followed the free  
trade heresy in the country. (Cries  
of 'That's right.')

The country  
voted for protection while the great  
cities did not. This year they will  
vote against free silver; they will vote  
for a home market, and for a dollar as  
good as gold in every market of the  
world." (Great cheering.)

**The Discovery Saved His Life.**  
Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beau-  
ville, Ill., says: To Dr. King's  
New Discovery I owe my life. Was  
taken with La Grippe and tried all  
the physicians for miles about, but of  
no avail and was given up and told I  
could not live. Having Dr. King's  
New Discovery in my store I sent for  
a bottle and began its use and from  
the first dose began to get better, and  
after using three bottles was up and  
about again. It is worth its weight  
in gold. We won't keep store or  
house without. Get a free trial at  
Williams & Bell's Drug Store.

The Central City Republican says:  
"A very appropriate sign hangs near  
the depot at Earlington, put up by  
Mr. George C. Atkinson, and reads  
thus: 'When six inches make a foot,  
when eighteen inches make a yard,  
when two quarts make a gallon, when  
two pecks make a bushel, then fifty  
cents' worth of silver will make a  
dollar.'"

**Cure for Headache.**  
As a remedy for all forms of Head-  
ache Electric Bitters has proved to be  
the very best it effects a permanent  
cure and the most dreaded habitual  
sick headaches yield to its influence.  
We urge all who are afflicted to procure  
a bottle, and give this remedy a fair  
trial. In cases of habitual constipa-  
tion Electric Bitters cures by giv-  
ing the needed tone to the bowels,  
and few cases long resist the use of  
this medicine. Try it once. Fifty  
cents and \$1.00 at Williams & Bell's  
Drug Store.

**Only Waiting.**  
His name was George Arnold, and  
he was arraigned in the Police Court  
in Cleveland on the charge of stealing  
a ride on a train.

"Where were you?" asked Judge  
Fiedler, referring to his former place  
of abode.  
"In the Indian Territory," was the  
reply. "I was waiting."  
"Waiting for whom?"  
"Just waiting."  
"What were you waiting for?"  
"To get my money."  
"Who from?"  
"The man I was waiting for."  
"What did he owe it to you?"  
"For waiting."  
"How did you start in waiting?"  
"By beginning to wait."  
"What you mean? Explain your-  
self."  
"I thought you knew I was wait-  
ing in a restaurant."  
"Oh!" gasped the Judge.—(Buffa-  
lo Evening Times.)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

## Royal Baking Powder

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

### TOLD THE TRUTH ACCIDENTALLY

A Free Silver Organ Admits That the Silver  
Dollar is Dishonest.

There has been considerable speculation as to the standard of the sil-  
ver dollar under a free and unlimited coinage act at the ratio of 16 to 1, as  
provided by the Democratic platform. We do not ask the public to take our  
word for it, but quote from the Cincinnati Inquirer, which is the recognized  
free silver authority in this part of the country.

On July 29th the Inquirer printed this question submitted by "Readers":

"If we should have the Free and  
Unlimited Coinage of Silver, what  
would the Government stand good  
for? Would it be redeemable or  
would it be worth 100 cents?"

This is the answer given by the Inquirer:

"UNDER THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE  
OF SILVER THE GOVERNMENT STANDS GOOD FOR  
NOTHING. IT GUARANTEES NO VALUE. It sim-  
ply places its stamp upon 37 1/2 grains of silver and says  
'This is a dollar.' It places its stamp upon 1-16 as many  
grains of gold and says 'This is a dollar.' It does not buy  
either gold or silver. It simply certifies to the weight  
and fineness of the metal contained in the coins. They  
are then handed back to the persons who brought the  
bullion to the mints and the COINED SILVER DOL-  
LARS PURCHASE WHATEVER THEY CAN IN THE  
MARKET."

To the further question—

"HOW WILL FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE  
ENHANCE PRICES?"

The Enquirer replies:

"The free and unlimited coinage of silver will result in  
a great volume of money—that is, primary money—and  
will therefore increase prices. There will be more money  
to be exchanged for other things than there was formerly;  
consequently, EACH DOLLAR WILL BE LESS VALU-  
ABLE THAN IT WAS BEFORE!"

Remember, gentlemen, Democrats and Republicans, that this is the  
explanation of the Cincinnati Inquirer, the great silver organ of the popu-  
lar. Let every farmer, laborer and business man reflect. If you want a  
dollar with nothing behind it, a dollar that goes into world to purchase  
whatever it can, then vote for Bryan and free silver. If you want a dollar  
that has the promise of the government behind it, a dollar that goes into the  
market and purchases 100 cents worth, then vote for McKinley and Sound  
Money.—[From Mavaville Ledger.]

**CASTORIA.**

One of the most potent secrets of a  
young man's success in any business  
is the personal following he builds up  
—the people who will throw their  
trade in his way because they like  
him. A personal following of this  
sort is often as valuable as a cash  
capital, and no salesman who lacks it  
can secure a position worth the hav-  
ing. It is the easiest thing in the  
world for a clerk to do this if he sets  
himself to do it in the right way. It  
is not hard to make ourselves either  
liked or disliked in this world. If a  
clerk systematically endeavors to  
please and attract customers, with  
the direct purpose of attracting to  
himself their business, the time will  
very soon come when he will become  
a power in his employer's business,  
and no merchant ever employing  
him will ever wish to do without  
him.—[Grocery World.]

**WANTED—SEVERAL FAITH-  
FUL men or women to travel for  
respectable established house in Ken-  
tucky. Salary \$750, payable \$15  
weekly and expenses. Position per-  
manent. Reference. Enclosed self-  
addressed stamped envelope. The  
National Star Building, Chicago.  
5-161.**

**McKinley Epigrams.**

If I have been associated with any  
legislation that has given to an Amer-  
ican workman a day's more work  
at American wages, that is honor  
enough for me.

What we want in this country is a  
policy that will give to every Amer-  
ican workman American wages; a  
policy that will put enough money in  
the Treasury of the United States to  
run the government.

The government of the United  
States must raise enough money to  
meet both its current expenses and  
increasing needs.

Our domestic trade must be won  
back and led workmen employed  
in gainful occupations at American  
wages.

The American people hold the fi-  
nancial honor of our government as  
sacred as our flag.

The money of the United States,  
and every kind of form of it, whether  
of paper, of silver or of gold, must be  
as good as the best in the world.

The dollar paid to the farmer, the  
wage earners and the pensioners  
must continue forever equal in pur-  
chasing power to the dollar paid to  
any government creditor.

We want good times, good prices,  
good wages, and when we have them  
we want them paid in good money.

Whether our prices be high, or  
whether our wages be good, or whether  
they be bad, they all are better by  
being paid in an unconditional dollar  
worth 100 cents.

If we have good wages, they are  
better for being paid in good dollars;  
and if we have poor wages, they are  
better for being paid in a good dollar.

Having injured our industries, a  
new experiment is proposed, one that  
would debase our currency and furth-  
er weaken, if not wholly destroy, pub-  
lic confidence. Workmen, have  
we not had enough of such costly ex-  
periments?

## His Lip Gone.

M. M. Nicholson, who lives at the  
corner of Curran and Anderson Sts., At-  
lanta, Ga., had a cancer for years.  
It first appeared on his lip and resem-  
bled a fever blister, but spread rapidly  
and soon began to destroy the flesh.  
His father and uncle had died of  
cancer, and he sought the best medical  
aid in different cities, but it seemed im-  
possible to check the disease. Several  
operations were performed but the can-  
cer always returned. This continued  
for years until the partition in his nose  
and his entire upper  
lip were eaten  
away. All treat-  
ment having proved  
futile, he looked  
upon death as the  
only relief.

"Some one re-  
commended S.S.S.,"  
he says, "and  
a few bottles afford-  
ed some relief; the  
disease seemed to  
be checked. I per-  
sisted in its use,  
and remarkably as  
it may seem, I  
am completely cured,  
and feel like I  
have new life. S.S.S.  
is the most re-  
markable remedy in  
the world, and  
everyone will agree  
that the cure was  
a wonderful one."

**A Real Blood Remedy.**  
Cancer is in the blood and it is folly  
to expect an operation to cure it. S.S.S.  
(guaranteed purely vegetable) is a real  
remedy for every disease of the blood.  
Books mailed  
free; address  
Swift Specific  
Co., Atlanta,  
Ga.

**SSS**

**SIMMONS  
LIVER  
REGULATOR**

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family  
Medicine in the World.  
For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jan-  
guine, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Cat-  
arrh of the Stomach, Indigestion, Disor-  
ders of the Liver, Bile, Stomach, Heart,  
etc. This unrivaled remedy is  
guaranteed to contain a single particle of  
MERCURY, or any mineral substance, but is  
**PURELY VEGETABLE.**

Containing those Southern Roots and Herbs  
which an all-wise Providence has placed in  
countries where Liver Disorders most prevail.  
It will cure all Diseases caused by over-  
eat of the Liver and Bowels.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a  
bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the  
back, or joints, often mistaken for Rheu-  
matism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite;  
Bile, or biliousness; Constipation; Headache;  
Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of  
having done something which ought to go  
long ago; Debility; Leg Sprains; A dark  
yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry  
Cough, or general Debility. Consumption.  
Sometimes many of these symptoms attend  
the disease, at others very few. The Liver  
is generally the seat of the disease, and if not  
regulated in time, grows so, and if not  
cured, leads to a fatal result.

The following highly esteemed persons attest  
to the virtue of Simmons' Liver Regulator:  
Sen. W. S. Holt, Pres. Geo. S. W. R. Co. Rev.  
J. R. Holder, Perry, Ga. J. L. E. Sparks, Al-  
bany, La.; C. Massengale, Esq., Sheriff Bibb Co.,  
Ga. Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Sen.  
"We have tested its virtues, personally, and  
know it for a powerful, safe, and reliable  
remedy for Biliousness, Catarrh, and  
Troubling Headache. It is a best medicine of the  
world ever saw. We tried forty other remedies  
before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none gave  
us more than temporary relief, but the Regu-  
lator not only relieved, but cured."—  
TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, Macon, Ga.  
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY  
J. H. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

**PROFESSIONAL CARD.**

James N. Glenn, J. S. R. Wedding

**GLENN & WEDDING,  
LAWYERS,  
HARTFORD, KY.**

Will practice their profession in all  
the courts of Ohio and adjoining coun-  
ties, and court of Appeals. Special  
attention given collections. Also  
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Will practice his profession in all  
the courts of Ohio and adjoining  
counties. Also Notary Public.  
Office, in Commercial Hotel.

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the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties.  
Careful attention will be given to a  
business entrusted to his care. Col-  
lections a specialty. Office over Ohio  
County Bank. Also Notary Public.

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Will practice his profession in the  
Courts of Ohio and adjoining coun-  
ties. Special attention given to col-  
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Office North side of public square.

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Will practice his profession in all the  
Courts of Ohio and adjoining counties.  
Collections carefully and promptly at-  
tended to. Office with T. J. Smith  
& Co., Market Street.

Dr. G. H. Gumaer

**SPECIALTY:  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat,  
EVANSVILLE, IND.**  
Office 416 Upp. First st.

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Will practice his profession in Ohio  
and adjoining counties. Special at-  
tention given to all business, entrusted  
to his care. Office in REPUBLICAN  
building.

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**Attorney at Law  
HARTFORD, KY.**  
Will practice in all the Courts of Ohio  
and adjoining counties. Special at-  
tention given to collections. Office  
with County Attorney.

**Wanted—An Idea**

Who can think  
of some simple  
device to save  
time and money  
in the office?  
Write JOHN W. FIDELL & CO., Patent Attor-  
neys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer  
and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Rail-  
way Co. in Effect June 1.

West bound	No. 41.	No. 43.
L. Louisville	daily	daily
L. Brandenburg	7 55 a m	6 30 p m
L. Irvington	9 22	7 55
L. Stephenson	10 28	8 58
L. Cloverport	10 47	9 18
L. Haverhill	11 12	9 44
L. Owensboro	12 15 p m	10 48
At Henderson	1 15	11 55

East bound	No. 42.	No. 44.
L. Henderson	daily	daily
L. Owensboro	7 20 a m	5 55 p m
L. Haverhill	8 25	5 55
L. Stephenson	9 25	5 57
L. Irvington	10 51	6 16
L. Brandenburg	11 18	6 39
At Louisville	12 45 p m	8 00







## BEYOND A DOUBT!

The biggest and best selected line of Dry Goods, Notions, Dress goods, Ladies and gents furnishings, Clothing &c., to be found in Ohio county are now arriving at

**Fair Bros. & Co's**

These goods were bought strictly for CASH and at prices that insure us keeping ahead of competition. Farmers having large families to supply are urged to come and get our prices. No hard times when you can buy 10yds of good calico for 45c; 20 yds heavy domestic for \$1; 20 yds good shirting for \$1; 20 yds good bleached for \$1; 19c for table linen; 20c table oil cloth; 10c for cotton jeans; 5c yd for toweling; 5c yd for nice ginghams; \$1 for men fine shoes; \$1 for ladies kid button shoes; 65c for children fine shoes; 25c for infant shoes; \$1 for men heavy work shoes; 75c for a pair good blankets; 25c for heavy work shirt and so on.

These prices are only a few of the bargains we have for you. We will greatly appreciate a visit from you.

## WE BUY AND SELL

For cash, therefore can afford to give you more for one dollar than those who buy and sell on a credit

Hartford Temple of Fashion.

**Fair Bros. & Co.**

Proprietors.

### BEAVER DAM R. R. TIME TABLE

WEST BOUND.	
Fast Mail	7:16 a. m.
Accommodation	11:43 a. m.
Way Freight	3:33 p. m.
Accommodation	8:18 p. m.
New Orleans Limited	11:22 p. m.
EAST-BOUND.	
Cincinnati Limited	4:33 a. m.
Accommodation	5:24 a. m.
Way Freight	6:36 a. m.
Accommodation	1:29 p. m.
Fast Mail	7:30 p. m.

**Liquid Electricity Testimonials.**  
My wife suffered for twelve years with sour stomach and indigestion. I tried everything I heard of without getting relief. By the use of one bottle of Liquid Electricity she was not only relieved, but entirely cured. I found it effective for cure of toothache also. **HUGH ROACH, McHenry, Ky.**

I stepped on a rusty nail and run it almost through my foot, causing a severe, painful and dangerous wound. After trying everything that is usually used and getting no relief, I purchased a bottle of Liquid Electricity. After applying it a few times I was relieved of pain and swelling began to reduce and in a short time was able to walk. I earnestly recommend it as the best remedy I ever used.

**Mrs. Mary A. Wilson, McHenry, Ky.**  
On night of June 26th, 1896, I was bitten by a very poisonous spider. After using several remedies without any relief I purchased a fifty-cent bottle of Liquid Electricity; and after a few applications was greatly relieved. Am confident it was instrumental in saving my life. I cheerfully recommend it to suffering humanity as a valuable family medicine.

**DUNCAN PRINMAN, McHenry, Ky.**  
I have healed several scalds and burns very rapidly by the use of Liquid Electricity. I think it the best healing remedy I ever used.

**WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Blacksmith, McHenry, Ky.**  
I have used Liquid Electricity for cuts, cramps, colic, etc., and find it to be a rapid healer, and reliable remedy.

**Mrs. ANNE DUNCAN, McHenry, Ky.**  
I am authorized to appoint sub-agents; and am prepared to furnish same, with this wonderful remedy. Correspondence solicited.

**D. S. DUNCAN, Gen. Agt., 58 St. McHenry, Ky.**  
The singing at Union closed last Sunday. Quite a large crowd was present. Bro. Berry preached in the morning and the afternoon was spent in singing. The class had dinner on the ground in honor of their teacher, Prof. Horace Taylor. He is an excellent gentleman and well does he deserve the honor given him by the people of Union. We were pleased to have with us Prof. Snyder who is teaching vocal music in Beaver Dam school.

## A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



### AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.



AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

New fall dress goods at Carson & Co's.

Save your laundry for Lyman Williams. 3 tf

See Field & Holbrook's new bug-gies.

Come in and see our big new stock. CARLSON & CO.

Buy your machine needles, oil, &c., of Gross Williams.

Read Congressman Lewis' list of appointments in this issue.

Bullington is prepared to give you a good shave or shampoo.

Field & Holbrook are selling Bug-gies, harness, Moore's lapdusters and whips.

Mr. J. L. Carson and daughter, Miss Olive, have returned from a visit in Davies county.

Messrs. T. J. Morton and Z. H. Shultz were in South Carrollton a few days last week.

Field & Holbrook handle the most serviceable Buggies ever sold in Ohio county. Call and examine them.

All of our new goods will be open by Monday, September 14. Come and see our stock.

CARSON & CO.

A large number of Hartford people spent yesterday at K. Holbrook's farm below town, and had a pleasant picnic.

Thos. H. Black has received a fine, new line of glassware and queens-ware. Prices are right and goods are the best.

Mrs. R. R. Wedding and children, Will and Daisy Deane, are in Elizabethtown visiting relatives and attending the Fair.

Thos. H. Black's grocery store is check full of the very best and freshest goods. Give him a call when in town next Monday.

Bring on your wool to be carded. Our carding machine will be closed on the 15th or 20th of this month.

J. W. FORD & CO.

Miss Annie Walsh, Fair Bros. & Co's popular milliner, will arrive Tuesday to take charge of their Millinery department.

Field & Holbrook sell their new Buggies at such astonishingly low prices that everybody owning a horse can afford to possess one.

Mr. Geo. Ivywin, of Calanoo, was in town Monday, and reports everything in good shape for the Republic ticket in McLean for this year.

Mr. W. P. Bennett and sister, Miss Lizzie, of Rochester, were in Hartford Tuesday enroute to Lyon, where Mr. Bennett is engaged in business.

Mr. S. C. Stevens, one of Ohio county's foremost teachers, left Monday for Bowling Green where he will attend Cherry Bros. Southern Normal School.

Misses Mabelle Hocker, Myrtle and Elizabeth Chandler, Lydia Morton and Corinne Cox, accompanied by Mr. R. D. Walker, went to Beaver Dam Wednesday evening on a pleasure trip.

Preparations are now going on for the Ohio County Fair and everything points to a successful meeting this year. The grounds will be in better condition and there will be more stock in attendance. Everybody should take in the Fair and lend it all the assistance possible. See "ad" in this issue.

Some counties in Kentucky have already held conventions and nominated a full set of officers for county offices to be filled at the November election in 1897. There are a great many prospective candidates in Ohio county but so far they have never published their announcements.

Notice.

A word from A. D. White to the people of Hartford:

I have been carrying you for some time on my books with a promise to pay, and have sent you statements of your account, which you have failed to notice; that my books are now closed to all such. You must pay me if you want me to trust you, so please don't say "charge this to me," until you have paid off the old debt.

I am needing my money now and will have to place your accounts in the hands of an officer if you do not come forward at once. So take notice. Yours truly,

A. D. WHITE.

Remember I cannot and will not sell you any longer on credit.

Read Fair Bros. & Co's advertisement.

Heavy twilled red Flannel 15c at Fair Bros. & Co's.

Remember Bullington, the barber, during Fair week.

Boys heavy knee pants size 5 to 13 years 25c at Fair Bros. & Co's.

Born to the wife of Mr. C. R. Martin last Monday evening, a boy.

Novel corsets 50c R. & G. white and black 85c at Fair Bros. & Co's.

Mr. Tom Bartlett, of South Carrollton, was in town Saturday and Sunday.

English walking hats, Alpine hats, latest styles for ladies at Fair Bros. & Co's.

Marriage license: Jno. W. Coy to Tula Duvall, B. P. Petty to Cordelia Gentry.

A large McKinley and Hobart Club was organized at Centertown last Saturday night.

Mr. E. D. Tiltford, Beaver Dam, will leave in a short while to attend a Dental College.

Rev. T. J. Acton, of Sulphur Springs, will preach at the Baptist Church Sunday and Sunday night.

Mr. McDowell Fair moved yesterday from Fox Street to the Taylor property on Washington Street.

Mr. J. H. B. Carson was in the Eastern cities this week buying goods for the popular firm of Carson & Co.

Remember we take in old Sewing Machines as part pay on our New Singers. GROSS WILLIAMS Agent.

Few pleasures exceed that of bug-gy riding. Buy one of Field & Holbrook's elegant Buggies and enjoy life.

Henry Harlen, of McHenry, was adjudged a lunatic Tuesday and conveyed to the Hopkinsville by Jno Campbell.

Field & Holbrook buy their bug-gies by the car load direct from the manufactory paying cash. Hence the low prices.

County Court has been in session this week and an unusually large docket has been disposed of. The Court has been quite busy.

The protracted meeting which has been going on at the Methodist Church for the past several days closed last Tuesday night.

A McKinley and Hobart Club will be organized at Sulphur Springs tomorrow night. Every Republican in the precinct should be on hand.

We have just received a lot of new lace curtains and dress-trimming, kid gloves &c. Ask to see them.

CARSON & CO.

Why be hoodwinked into buying a Cheap John Sewing Machine, when you can buy the best on earth (Singer) by paying \$5.00 down and \$3.00 every month till paid. Remember there is only one agent in Ohio county and that is Gross Williams, Hartford, Ky.

The following named persons have paid their subscription to THE REPUBLICAN since our last issue: B. Smoot, Greenville; H. Hinshaw, Hartford; Stephen Westerfield, Beaver Dam; S. T. Hunter, Smallhouse; Monroe Bratcher, Geo. S. Duncan, Ceralvo; S. A. Garrett, Centertown; Jno. J. Layton, Prentiss; Miss Cynthia A. Warden, Buford; W. R. Carson, Beda; E. R. Ashby, Centertown; J. W. Carrell, Spring Lick; R. T. Tiltford, Rosine; Frank Boyer, Shepherdsville; Jas. Wedding Sulphur Spring; A. Carter, Centertown.

**Notice.**  
All parties desiring to join the State Guard will meet in Hartford Saturday Sept. 12, at 3 p. m. An officer will be present to muster into service. Please be on hand promptly.

**T. J. MORTON.**

**Our Steamboat Line.**  
There have been several steamboat men looking into the work of a steamboat on Rough river, and we will not doubt soon have a first class boat running to our town. The following letter has been received from an old steamboat man of Hawesville:

HAWESVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8, '96  
To the Business Men and Merchants of Hartford. Gentlemen:—No doubt but what you have many letters and inquiries about the steamboat trade of Rough river. If you will agree to support a nice steamboat I will put one in the River and make daily trips out, and leave it to you all to make freight and passenger rates so a boat can live in the trade. I will equip the boat with first class officers. Let me hear from you. Yours truly,

**C. F. BRENNERDAKE.**

**BEAVER DAM.**  
Rev. Chandler, Hartford, filled his regular appointment here Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Smith and wife, Morgantown, were in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Felix Moore spent a few days in Louisville this week returned Wednesday night accompanied by Mr. Ed Weizer who will visit the family for a day or two.

Miss Emma Barnes was in Hartford Sunday afternoon.

A party of six from Hartford were out for a horse back ride Wednesday evening.

Mr. J. McKenney who has been sick for many weeks is now able to be out again.

Messdames W. H. Austin and O. Stevens spent Sunday in the county.

Mr. J. W. Cooper and family spent Sunday near Cromwell at Mr. Billie Tiltford's.

Miss Nora Martin returned Monday to her home in Fordsville.

Little Joe Young, Rockport, has been with his aunt, Mrs. H. D. Hunt for the passed week.

Miss Florence Ticheener entered school Monday.

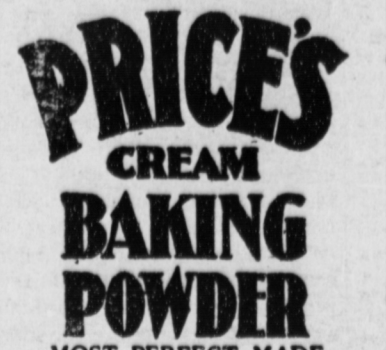
Mr. E. D. Tiltford was in Hartford Wednesday.

A. M. Hunt who has been sick for several days is in school again.

Miss Anna McKenney is out of school on account of sickness.

Miss Teenie Hays, Rochester, is visiting her sister Mrs. J. P. McKenney. ATTVE.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR.



**PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**  
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

**G. T. McHENRY DEAD.**  
A Popular Young Man has Joined the Silent Majority.

News reached Hartford early last Friday morning announcing the death of Mr. Godfrey T. McHenry at Denver, Col., where he had gone to regain his health. To die at home surrounded by loved ones is sad enough, but to die away from home in a strange land among strangers makes it doubly sad, which was the case with young McHenry. His brother, the Hon. Jno. J. McHenry, was on his way to his bedside when the family received the message announcing Godfrey's death.

Mr. McHenry was born August 6, 1864, in Hartford, and was the son of the Hon. Henry D. and Mrs. Jennie T. McHenry. He had always lived in Hartford until a few years ago when he went to Colorado and was employed by the Southern Pacific Railway Company, which position he filled with much credit and gave entire satisfaction to the corporation. He was a diligent, studious young man and counted his friends by the score.

The remains were met at Beaver Dam Sunday evening by a large number of Hartford people, and were conveyed to the family residence on Market Street and after short funeral services by Revs. Bean and Chandler were laid to rest by the side of his illustrious father in Oakwood Cemetery to await the dawn of the resurrection morn.

**Public Speaking.**  
Hon. John W. Lewis Republican candidate for Congress will address the voters of Ohio county at the following times and places viz:

Fordsville, Friday, Sept. 25, at 1 o'clock p. m. Sulphur Springs, Friday, Sept. 25, at night. Hartford, Saturday, Sept. 26, at 1 o'clock p. m. McHenry, Saturday, Sept. 26, at night. Bells Run, Monday, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock p. m. Centertown, Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 1 o'clock p. m. Equality Church, Tuesday, Sept. 29, at night. Rockport, Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock a. m. Rosine, Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock p. m. Night speakings will begin at 7 o'clock. Everybody is invited to be present and hear this gifted orator, who so ably represented this District and county in the last session of Congress.

**Centertown Club.**  
CENTERTOWN, Ky., Sept. 8.  
Centertown Precinct is all right for McKinley, Hobart and Lewis.

We organized a McKinley Jay Hobart club at Centertown on Saturday night September 5th and enrolled more than seventy names.

The house was called to order by the Precinct Committeeman L. C. Rener and proceeded to elect officers as follows.

J. A. Rener, President; W. P. Rener, Vice President, Virgil Bishop, Secretary; and T. F. Ballis, Treasurer.

The President then appointed a committee on finance and literature, he then announced that we were ready to hear speeches.

A call was made for Armistead Jones of Hartford, who responded with a good talk, and was followed by W. P. Rener with a neat speech.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday night September 19, when we expected to be entertained with speeches by W. P. Rener, Point Pleasant; T. R. Bishop, Centertown; and C. M. Barnett, Hartford.

**Virgil Bishop, Sec'y.**

**"GREATEST ON EARTH."**  
Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Mr. E. T. Caldwell, is book-keeper in the First National Bank of Fulton, Ky. "I was completely run down, my nerves became so unstrung that I could not sleep and worry that I felt sure I would be compelled to give up my position. I was awake all night long and it took but little



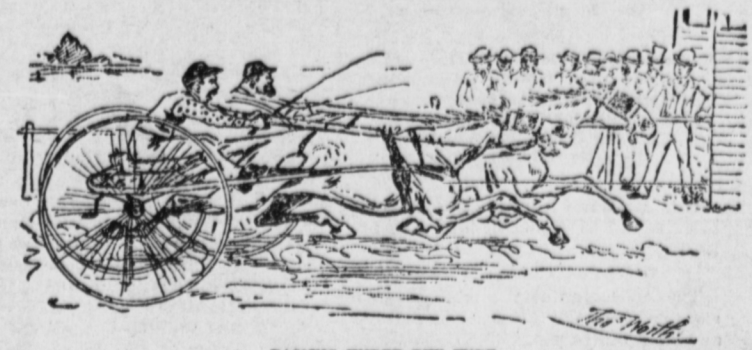
to shake me up so that I could not possibly attend to my business as I should. In connection with this I had had a severe headache about the stomach, and pain in different parts of my body. I was also much reduced in flesh. I was persuaded to try

**Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.**  
I first procured a trial bottle from a local druggist and good results quickly followed. I then procured a dollar bottle, and by the time I had used this up I was a different man. I am now on my third bottle and am able to sleep soundly and eat regularly. Something I could not possibly do before taking your Nervine. I am now fully recovered, and do not hesitate to pronounce Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the greatest nervine on earth.

**PAIDON, KY.**  
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at 25c a bottle for 50c or it will be sent prepaid on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

**Dr. Miles' Nervine**

## Ohio County Fair WITH RACES.



PACING UNDER TIME WIRE.

Oct. 1, 2 & 3, 1896, Hartford, Ky.

The Ohio County Fair Company has made extensive preparations for the immense crowds this fall and added some large and attractive premiums, which are certain to attract the people. They have gone to a big expense fixing the grounds and race track.

**RUNNING AND TROTTER RACES**  
Each day and big attractions in every department.

RING HORSES will be on hand in abundance. A large number are now on the ground. The premium list is above the average and all stock men should take advantage of it. Come out and spend a few days seeing the sights and get a little recreation from the toils and trouble of everyday life.

THE FLORAL HALL DISPLAY will be the best in the history of the Fair. Goods are now being received for admission. Get your work ready. THE PROSPECTS are better for a Fair this year than they have ever been. Crops are about all in and the farmers will be ready to come and bring their family. Everybody can afford to spend the small sum of 25 cents to see the great attractions this year.

DON'T FORGET THE DATES, OCTOBER 1, 2 and 3.

Bicycle Races, Horse Races, Mule Races and the Human Race will be on hand every day.

No intoxicating liquors of any kind will be sold on the ground, and an old fashioned fair will be the ticket. Come out, everybody.

W. G. HARDWICK, Sec'y. T. L. GRIFFIN, Pres't.

N. B.—For premium list or other information apply to Secretary.

**—LAST— BUT NOT LEAST 1896.**

A 20TH CENTURY EXPOSITION. Eclipsing Former Events, THE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE

**Muhlenberg Co. Fair Association.**

—AT— **GREENVILLE, KY.,**

Oct. 14, 15, 16 and 17

The acme of perfection, acres of breeze-swept shady grove.

**Liberal Premiums in Every Department.**

**TRAP SHOOTING SPEED RINGS**  
On Friday and Saturday.

Magnificent pure food exhibition, Grand display of flowers and vegetables. Special attractions the like of which you never saw before.

Live stock department will be unexcelled. The poultry show will be a complete exhibition of itself.

Exhibits of women's work, Magnificent painting, Scholars' work, etc., etc.

Races and band concert every day. Sports, games of all kinds. Ample accommodations for all. Grounds supplied with plenty of water.

**BALLOON ASCENSION EACH DAY**

For premium list and other information address the Sec'y. **W. L. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.**

**CAREFUL.**  
Farmers are busy at work saving fodder.

We had a good rain here last Friday night which we were all glad to see.

Mr. Louis Trogland Buford visited friends and relatives in this community recently.

Miss Nancy Quig and Mr. Will Coghill, Livermore visited relatives in this community last week.

Mr. C. V. Christian has bought him a cane mill and has begun work. Mrs. Hauner E. Allen wife of Mr. Willie Allen died at her home near Rosine Sunday. The remains were taken to Mr. G. W. Raly's after sing-

ing and prayer by J. G. Wilson she was laid to rest. She leaves a husband and three little children and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

Mr. G. J. Christian is teaching a singing school at New Batus. Born to the wife of Mr. R. T. Hoover on the 21st ult a boy.

ANDERSON.

There is nothing to prevent anyone concocting a mixture and calling it "Sarsaparilla," and there is nothing to prevent anyone spending good money testing the stuff; but prudent people, who wish to be sure of their remedy, take only Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and so get cured.



# Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.

## FOR HONEST MONEY.

Mr. McKinley's Able Discussion of the Money Question.

No Debasement of Money—No Repudiation of Debts—Free Coinage Imperils the Nation's Safety—Workingmen and Farmers Have Most at Stake—Good Money Never Made Hard Times.

Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance is as sound as a gold dollar. The following are some of his best points:

**What Free Coinage Means.**  
The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchange and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world is of such primary importance and so far-reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and in the end a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would mean that silver dollars would be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mint for the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises.

It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would devalue all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

The meaning of the coinage plan adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and nobody else. Other people would get only the value of their labor, the products of their land or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community would suffer loss by its use.

### Silver Dollars Now on a Gold Basis.

We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold and are full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness. They are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why should they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government, and not for private gain or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coined what it could hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people.

### Farmers and Laborers Would Suffer Most.

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation, it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here as elsewhere. The poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made, upon insurance companies and their policy holders, upon savings banks and their depositors, upon building and loan association members, upon the savings of the country, upon pensioners and their families, and upon wage-earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

### Good Money Never Made Hard Times.

It is mere pretense to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made hard times. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before.

### Worst of All Misfortunes.

The great trouble about repudiation is that you cannot pay debts with it more than once. In other words, it involves the crucifixion of credit on a cross of misalliance, and the loss of credit is the worst of misfortunes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### BOURKE COCHRAN ON BRYAN.

The eloquent ex-congressman exposes the free silver fraud on workingmen.

In his great speech in Madison Square Garden, New York city, ex-congressman Bourke Cochran said in reply to Presidential Candidate Bryan:

If everything in this world or in this country, including labor, be increased in value to-morrow in like proportion, not one of us would be affected at all. If that was Mr. Bryan's scheme, he would never have a populist nomination to give him importance in the eyes of this community. If that were all that he meant, he would not be supporting it, and I would not be taking the trouble to oppose it. If everything in the world be increased ten per cent. in value, why would we pay ten per cent. in addition for what we would buy and get ten per cent. more for what we would sell.

What, then, is it? It is an increase in the price of commodities and allowing labor to shift for itself. If the price of commodities be increased and the price of labor be left stationary that means a cutting down of the rate of wages. If, instead of a dollar which consists of

a given quantity of gold equal to 100 cents anywhere in the world, with the purchasing power of 100 cents, the laborer is to be paid in dollars worth 50 cents each, he can only buy half as much with a day's wages as he buys now. If the value of the populist scheme, then, is to be tested, let the laboring men of this country ask Mr. Bryan and his populist friends a simple, common, everyday question: "Where do I come in?"

Mr. Bryan himself has a glimmering idea of where the laborer will come in, or, rather, of where he will go out. There is one paragraph in his speech which—whether it was the result of an unconscious stumbling into candor or whether it was a contribution made in the stress of logical discussion I am utterly unable to say—that throws a light upon the whole purpose underlying this populist agitation. Wage-earners, Mr. Bryan says, know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and reemployment less certain.

If that means anything, it means that a cheap dollar would give him more employment, more frequent employment, more work and a chance to get reemployment after he was discharged. If that means anything in the world to a sane man, it means that if the laborer is willing to have his wages cut down he will get more work.

If it were true that a reduction in the rate of wages would increase the chance of employment, I would not blame Mr. Bryan for telling the truth, because, however unsatisfactory the truth may be, I conceive it the duty of any man who attempts to address his fellow-citizens never to shrink from a statement of the whole truth, whatever may be the consequences to himself. But, as a matter of fact, a diminution in the rate of wages does not increase the scope of employment.

There cannot be an abundant product unless labor is extensively employed. You cannot have high wages unless there is an extensive production in every department of industry, and that is why I claim that wages are the one sole test of a country's condition—that high wages mean an abundant production, and abundance necessarily means prosperity. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, would have you believe that prosperity is advanced by cheapening the rate of wages, but the fall in the rate of wages always comes from a narrow production, and narrow production means there is little demand for labor in the market. When, after the panic of 1873, the price of labor fell to 20 cents a day, it was harder to obtain work than when the rate of labor was two dollars, and the difference between the rate of wages, and the demand, who seeks to protect it, is that the demand for high wages and prosperity are synonymous, and the populist wants to cut the rate of wages in order that he may tempt the farmer to make war upon his own workingmen.

### Property and Industry.

Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let no man who is honest pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus, by example, assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when it is built.—Abraham Lincoln.

### The Gold Dollar and the Silver Dollar.

The value of every dollar earned by the wage-earner and paid to the farmer under present conditions is 100 cents.

With the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one the value of the dollar would sink to the price of the silver bullion in coin, containing 77 1/2 grains of pure silver, or about 51 cents.

### Physical Standard.

A man has been discovered in Oklahoma who wants the government to coin silver dollars, and "if the other nations get frisky, take 'em by the throat, darn 'em, and make 'em take 'em for legal tender."—Kansas City Star.

### How do you find business?

If you want to borrow money, are you not told that this free silver racket is securing investors? Don't manufacturers complain that they have difficulty in getting loans with which to buy raw material, pay wages and carry stocks of goods? Isn't the uncertainty about the money in which loans will be repaid playing the chicken with credits and confidence among business men?

### Evidence of Omnipotence for Catarrh that Contains Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

### Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### AGENTS' HARVEST TIME.

Finest Campaign Books ever issued.

Handle one or both of these and coin money.

BRYAN, SEWELL AND FREE SILVER. By R. L. Metcalf of Omaha "World-Herald," 500 pages. Also, MCKINLEY AND HOBART.

By Murat Halstead, 600 pages. We sell both of these books, and guarantee them to be the finest and best issued during 1896. Very Liberal Terms to Agents on either or both of these books. Prospectus of each by mail, 16 cents.

Agents, get to work quick, secure the Cream of the Business, and Coin Money. Send for elegant Prospectus and take orders at once. Address, PUBLISHERS' SUPPLY CO., 67 & 69 Emille Building, St. Louis, Mo.

### Results of Free Trade in England.

George B. Cantab in his great tariff bill, "Protection and Prosperity" after showing in the most complete manner the ruin of the Free Trade movement in England. Its success and results and giving a mass of testimony before the Royal commission concludes as follows: Never was such an indictment

framed against and economic policy. A similar condition of the working classes is not to be found in any civilized country on the face of the globe. Were the foregoing statements contained in reports of United States Consuls, or in letters written by the most trustworthy and candid protectionists, they would be denounced and discredited by every professional free trader in the world. But coming as they do, from an official report to the British parliament, from men who were held in such high esteem by the government as to appear worthy of executing such an important trust, they cannot be questioned. The report is above impeachment. The facts set forth are more appalling because they are true. "Throughout the whole kingdom one person out of every four or five is buried by the parish." What a fact to contemplate! "Of all who survive to the age of seventy, one out of every three" is a pauper. Death at middle life is better than old age. Yet, even then, a pauper's grave is the lot of one out of five. No amount of accumulated wealth centered in the hands of a few, can compensate a nation for such a condition of the masses. A vast commerce, innumerable ships visiting every harbor in the world, are dumb and speechless as expressions of national growth and prosperity, when the harbors from which they are sent and the country whose flag flies at their masthead, are fettering with destitution and despair. The loud boasts of the champions of a policy under which such conditions exist cannot long drown the voice of multitudes pleading for work.

### A Timely Reminder.

Each season forces upon our consideration its own peculiar perils to health. The advent of fall finds many reduced in strength and vigor, poorly prepared to continue the business of life. The stomach and bowels are the great highway of animal economy, is especially liable to disorder in the fall. The nervous system has also suffered in the struggle. Typhoid fever and malaria in particular in the fall that combination of earth, air and water that mark this season as especially dangerous. The falling leaves, the decaying vegetables contribute their share of contamination. Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes a most valuable safeguard at these important points, and should be used in the fall before serious sickness has laid you low.

### WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL

men or women to travel for responsible established house in Kentucky. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago, 5-16t.

### George Washington Jones, a colored

gentleman, was sad, very sad. He was a kalsomien when he had work to do, but, as he expresses it: "Dem dere white trash hab gone into de trade, an' now Ise got no work to do." But this was not what made him sad. "Dis here life," he said, "am not wuth livin'."

"What's de matter, George?" inquired his friend.

"Why, Ise got a little money on that last job, an' Ise went round to settle de bills Ise owed."

"Didn't you attend to it all right?" "Dat's de strange part of it. De butcher he wuz out, an' de grocer he was out, an' every one Ise wanted ter pay wuz out, an' den wh'd I do but lose dat money."

"Well, that was unlucky and no mistake; but still you showed your good intentions, and no doubt they won't press their claims."

"Press dere claims! Yah, dat's de trouble. When Ise got 'ome Ise found ebery one of dem waiting to press dere claims, an' as Ise couldn't fix dem, eye done an' fixed me."

[Harper's Round Table.]

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The American Protective Tariff League has just issued document No. 59, "The Tariff," which gives extracts in parallel columns, from the speeches of Hon. W. J. Bryan and Hon. William McKinley. The document should be read by every voter. Address, W. F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 W. 23rd Street, New York.

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Commissioner of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics—Lucas Moore.

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STATE LEGISLATURE.  
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Hon. J. Edwin Rowe, Attorney—Owensboro.

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G. B. Likens, Clerk—Hartford.  
B. D. Ringo, Master Commissioner—Hartford.

G. B. Likens, Trustee Jury Fund—Hartford.  
Cal. P. Keown, Sheriff—Hartford.  
Deputies—Samuel Keown—Hartford.  
Joe Roberts, Fordville; Thos. R. Bishop, Centertown; S. T. Stevens, Cromwell.

Court convenes first Monday in March and August and continues three weeks, and third Monday in May and November—two weeks.

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E. P. Neal, Attorney—Hartford.  
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Begins on the third Monday in January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.  
Convenes first Monday in January, and Tuesday after the fourth Monday in October.

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N. C. Daniel, Assessor—Cromwell.  
Z. H. Shultz, School Supt.—Hartford.

L. W. Hunt, Coroner—Sulphur Springs.  
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Barrett's Ferry, March 21, June 20, September 19, December 19.  
BURNING.—Ben F. Graves—March 26, June 25, September 24, December 24.

HARTFORD.—A. S. Aull—March 5, June 4, September 3, December 3.  
ROBINSON.—C. L. Woodward—March 13, June 12, September 11, December 11.

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# QUESTIONS FOR BRYAN

An Open Letter to the Popocratic Candidate for the Presidency.

## SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Apprehension Excited by Campaign Utterances Refuses to be Allayed.

The New York World, in an open letter to Candidate Bryan on Tuesday morning, puts some grave and important questions to him, and urges him to answer them if he wants to be elected, as the people are pondering these very points, and their votes will turn on how they are answered and explained by him. The readers of the Tribune should peruse this editorial, which is reprinted here in connection with Bryan's speech at Madison Square garden last night.

The World says, under the caption "To Mr. Bryan": On the 10th of July, the very day of your nomination for President, you addressed a communication to the World in the following words: "To the World: The restoration of silver to its ancient place by the side of gold will, in my judgment, restore the parity between money and property and thus permit a return of general prosperity. The World, which did such great work in behalf of an income tax, will find a still larger field of usefulness in supporting the gold and silver coinage of the constitution."

The World has conscientiously considered your courteous request. It has carefully studied your speeches made during and since the Chicago convention, and it has examined your record in Congress. It has impartially traced your career as a politician, a lawyer, an orator and editor, in order to obtain an understanding of the character of the man who stands in the world to-day as a champion of the cause of the people.

In this connection it is only just to remind you that the plank in the Chicago platform seeming to reflect upon the integrity of the Supreme court and indicating a purpose to pack that tribunal in order to secure a desired decision, and the other resolution denouncing "government by injunction," have been severely criticised by conservative and law-abiding citizens. You have a profound and abiding respect for their highest court, even when they are disappointed in their decisions. They would be glad to hear your interpretation of the resolution, which is generally accepted as an endorsement of the attack upon the Supreme court and the avowal of the purpose to reconstruct it in accordance with the beliefs of the platform makers should your election present the opportunity. Is this your understanding?

Definition also called for of the resolution denouncing "arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local matters." This is generally believed to mean "free riot with free silver," as well as sympathy with lawlessness and the disapprobation of President Cleveland's action at the time of the Chicago strike. Yet all who believe in law and order as the very life and root-basis of civilized government regard this as one of the most highly reprehensible acts of his administration. What is your view of it?

Are you, Mr. Bryan, for actual and practical bimetalism—the equal coinage of gold and silver at a ratio that will permit the free use of both money metals, as the ratio of 16 to 1 has never been done? When you say that you favor free coinage by the United States without waiting for the aid or consent of any foreign government, do you mean that the country represents the great commercial nations with which we trade, not desirable and even indispensable if the country is not to sink to a silver basis? Do you really favor the monetary isolation of the United States in the family of great nations? Do we not want our money to be accepted at its face value all over the world? You insist upon "the right of the people of the United States to legislate for themselves upon all questions." This right is unquestioned by any, so far as we know, but the right does not imply the duty or the wisdom. Congress has the right to declare that our surplus agricultural products shall be sold abroad. But would such an assertion of national independence benefit the country? Would it have helped the farmers of the United States to have had the \$8,000,000,000 of exports in the last ten years kept in the home market, or to have sold them for a depreciated currency, buying in return at gold prices? If you would not favor the isolation of the United States, why should you desire its financial isolation?

In the interest of a clear understanding of your position, and to allay if possible the apprehension which you know to exist, will you answer the questions in your acceptance of the presidential nomination, which you are about to deliver? You must perceive in the preparations for a second Democratic ticket, and in the divisions and distractions among your Populist and Democratic supporters at the South, a growing danger to your cause. We assume that you wish to be elected. These are some of the points upon which you can secure votes by allaying apprehensions. You may also be able to do this by replying to these questions, suggested by your telegram to the World:

1. When in the history of this country has silver occupied its ancient place by the side of gold? Have there ever been a time when the two metals circulated upon equal terms as full legal-tender money, with the mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of both? If so, when was it?

2. You say that the restoration of the condition will, in your judgment, "restore the parity between money and property." Will you kindly explain what you mean by this? What is the "parity between money and property?" Do you mean that the "restoration" will put up prices, undo the cheapening effects of improved machinery, transportation, etc., and increase the cost of living to all classes of the community? If so, will you kindly explain how this increase in the cost of all commodities is likely to "promote a return of general prosperity?" Will the workingman, whose wages are stationary or nearly so, be made more prosperous by having to pay more for his flour, meat, groceries, chickens, eggs, fruits, vegetables, clothing, household utensils, rent, and all the rest of it? Will even the farmer be better off with a double price for his produce, in the wholly improbable contingency that Europe will consent to pay it, if he must pay double for everything he has to buy?

3. You point us to "a larger field of usefulness in supporting the gold or silver coinage of the Constitution." But what is the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution? In what clause of the Constitution, or in which of the fifteen amendments, does the fundamental law prescribe a gold and silver coinage or any other coinage? In which does it mention any coinage further than to authorize the general government to "coin money" and "regulate the value thereof?" Acting under that authority Congress at first authorized coinage at 15 to 1. Was that the "gold and silver coinage of the Constitution?" If so, how has 16 to 1 come to be the coinage of the Constitution? Under the first ratio silver was undervalued and refused to circulate except in the form of worn and abraded foreign coins. Our own silver coins, even the subsidiary pieces, were melted down for bullion because they were worth about 3 per cent. more than their face value. In all the period up to the time of the great silver discoveries Congress sought to make the coinage ratio the same as the commercial ratio. It never authorized coinage at any other ratio than the ratio of the Constitution. Will it be a return to it for us now to establish free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the commercial ratio is about 31 to 1?

4. Will not free coinage at 16 to 1 reduce the value of the dollar unit by about one-half?

5. Will it not be in fact a repudiation of about one-half of all our debts, public and private?

6. Will it not be a danger that it will cause the return to us of all the American securities held abroad—government, railroad and industrial stocks and bonds—thus precipitating a panic of giant proportions, with long years of depression to follow?

7. Will not your election upon the Chicago platform cause the calling in, between November and March, of all collectible debts, all loans, all mortgages that have expired? And will not this produce such a distress as this country has never known, particularly in the West and South, where capital and credit are most needed and depend upon confidence in their basis?

8. Will not free and unlimited coinage drive all the five or six hundred millions of gold and gold certificates out of use as money or as bank reserves? Will it not cause a currency contraction of the most disastrous proportions, inasmuch as the utmost capacity of the mints to coin silver cannot make good this withdrawal for several years to come?

9. Will not free coinage place us at once on a financial level with Mexico, India and China, and can we afford to go upon that level?

10. Is there any country in the world today which gives free and unlimited coinage to silver? Mexico does not. India does not. None of the Central or South American States does. We know of no country that does, of no example that can be studied.

11. You may be aware that there was last year on deposit in the savings banks of this state alone \$443,873,574. This enormous sum belonged to 1,615,178 depositors, giving an average of each of \$273.85. It represents mainly the savings of the thrifty poor. Nearly all of it has been deposited since the present standard of value was adopted by the government. Do you think it fair or just to repay by 47 per cent. the 1 per cent. the value of the money in which these deposits were earned and in which today they would be paid?

12. There are in this state \$8,719 pensioners who drew from the government last year nearly \$14,000,000. Considering the nature of this debt of honor when justly due—can you look with favor upon any policy that might result in paying them in a depreciated currency?

13. There are in the country 8388 building and loan associations, of which 418 are in New York. These associations have 1,745,125 shareholders—all of the working and salaried classes. Their total assets were \$450,667,594, represented chiefly by mortgage loans to homeseekers, of whom 455,000 are members of the associations. These associations have nearly all been organized within the last fifteen years under the existing money standard. Can you think it fair or beneficial to the working people to reduce by 47 per cent., or any lesser sum, the value of these investments of the thrifty poor?

14. Is it not a fact worth consideration in proposing a descent to the silver standard that the thirty-nine old-style life insurance companies alone doing business in this state last year had paid out \$25,000,000,000. The assessment companies and various benevolent orders have a vast amount more. Would it not be an injury and a wrong to the beneficiaries of these policies, who are the widows and orphans, whom a provident love had sought to protect—to compel them to receive in payment depreciated money?

15. The "rise in prices" which you predict as a result of free silver coinage, of course, mean an increase in the cost of living to all the people—to wage-earners, salaried men, and the whole body of consumers. Do you know of any case in which a rise in wages or salaries has been parallel with the rise in prices? Is there any way to render it certain, or even probable, that the wage-earners will be compensated for the increased cost of living?

16. You attribute the decline in silver to the demonetization of the silver dollar in 1873, though that dollar was not then coined in any considerable numbers, and was not in circulation at all, owing to the fact that silver bullion was more in the market than at the mint. Do you consider that the increase in the world's silver production from 61,100,000 ounces in 1873 to 165,000,000 ounces in 1895 had something to do in causing the decline, even though gold, the standard money of all the great commercial nations, and the most sought after of money metals, has also increased its yield immensely?

17. You speak of the "crime against silver" involved in suspending the coinage of noncirculating dollars. Has your attention been called to the fact that the government coined only 286,000 silver dollars in 1873, but that from January 1 to June 30 of this year it coined 7,500,412, or 908,691 more than in the entire eighty-one years of its history up to 1873?

18. These questions are asked in all sincerity. The World would be rejoiced to have it made clear that the policy of free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 involves no danger to the country, but premises prosperity to all the people, if

would be relieved to have its apprehensions allayed and its misconceptions, if they are misconceptions, corrected. Do you know of any numbers who share this curiosity, and these apprehensions stand by what they believe to be the historic policy of their party in regard to the currency. This policy was declared in 1876 and reaffirmed in 1892 in these words:

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal on charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such other means as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt; and we demand that the currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and largest of our citizens, and as a stable money and a fluctuating currency. These Democrats still hold to the doctrine of dollars of both money metals of equal value, that the country may have the benefit of a concurrent circulation of gold and silver, and paper redeemable in the same. Why not give these Democrats a chance to vote for you? Why continue the alienation of so large a body of intelligent honest and conscientious voters? If you are ready for bimetalism, and would welcome international agreement, if it can be secured, to effect a change without possibility of disaster to the home market, why not surely cannot object to an established and world-wide parity of value between gold and silver money. Why refuse and reject international agreement?

## BRYAN'S CREED.

The Gist of His Long Argument in a Few Short Paragraphs.

I believe it will be a blessing to the United States to lose five hundred millions of gold.

I believe it will be a blessing to the United States to take half the purchasing power out of its five hundred millions of silver dollars.

I believe it will be a blessing for the United States to take half the purchasing power out of its billion dollars' worth of paper money.

I believe it will be a blessing to cut a dollar in two to double its value.

I believe that 50 cents is twice as much as 100 cents.

I believe that the farmer will be better off when he sells half as much of his produce as he does now at the same rate.

I believe the farmer will be benefited by having to pay twice as much as he does now for everything he does not raise and must buy.

I believe that the farmer would be better off if he sold half as much as he does now at the same rate, if follows that I hold the farmer will be still better off if he sold quarter as much as he does now at the same rate.

Therefore, it follows that I hold it would be better for the farmer if he sold nothing at all, but let his produce rot on his farm.

I hold that the city workman would be better off if he earned half as much as he does now.

I believe that all the widows and orphans whose means of support is lost or reduced will be benefited by getting back 50 cents on the dollar their bread winners toiled for at 100 cents in the dollar, and that they would be still better off if they had to go to the poorhouse.

I believe that the same blessing for 5,000,000 depositors in savings banks who have laid up \$2,000,000,000 by toil at 100 cents to the dollar to get back half the amount of their savings instead of the whole.

I hold that the country would be better off if half the value of the capital of the 4000 national banks, amounting to nearly \$700,000,000, were extinguished. It would help business all over the country.

I believe it would be a blessing on the states of the American union if the \$600,000,000 deposited by private persons in 4000 state banks were reduced to 50 cents on the dollar or largely lost altogether. This would encourage thrift and animate enterprise.

I hold that the states would be further blessed if half of the \$250,000,000 capital in state banks were shrunk to half their debt-paying power. This would be a blessing to the states.

I believe that the farmer will be a blessing to towns if the fire insurance companies were so crippled that they could pay only half the face value of risks.

I believe that it would be a blessing to the holders of thirteen billion dollars' worth of life insurance, on which they had paid 100 cents to the dollar, to learn that they can realize only 50 cents on the dollar of their policies.

I believe that it would be an encouragement to home-made building associations to home-made building associations to build a billion dollars in building association shares were to shrivel to half their value.

I believe that, although owners of silver would not like to see their metal to be coined into dollars for Americans when it was worth more to export than to coin, although coinage was free and unlimited, owners of silver are unselfish patriots in desiring to coin unlimited silver into dollars when they can get a chance to do so at twice the value of the silver at the market price and half the value in the dollars to the people.

I hold it to be a solemn duty to the 800,000 invalids and the 230,000 widows and orphans on the pension roll of the nation to deprive them of half the amount paid each monthly. It will be especially heroic for those who get along now on \$10 a month to contrive to live on \$5 a month.

I hold it to be it is better for the United States to grade down with China and Mexico than up with Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium.

I hold that the division of all our gold and contraction of half our silver and paper is expansion of our currency.

I hold that the law of gravitation can be suspended by act of Congress.

I believe that the best way to build up a country is to destroy it.

I believe my wife has more political sense than all the politicians in the country. God bless both of us. Amen.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Will Have to Work for It.

After Mr. Bryan shall become president and free coinage shall be accomplished the people who were so eager to establish such a conjuncture of circumstances will finally discover that they are no better off than they were before. Not a man of them will be able to get a dollar, whether worth 50 cents or otherwise, except in the same way that money has always been got. It must be obtained in some sort of honest business or earned as wages. There is no other way in which an honest penny can be got.—New Orleans Picayune.

# CANNOT STAND ALONE.

Foolishness of the Declaration in Favor of Monetary Independence.

## POPULIST IDEAS OF FINANCE.

Feeble Attempt to Invoke the Nation's Fathers in Support of Free Coinage.

Among all the crazy assumptions of the Populist platform, perhaps the most foolish is the one that we can create and maintain a monetary system independent of that of other nations. To make this stroke of idiocy more preposterous, the spirit and the example of the fathers of the republic are invoked to sustain it. The efforts of the fathers were most earnestly and steadily directed to bring the young republic within the commercial brotherhood of nations, and nothing was further from their thoughts than the idea that the progress of the country could be facilitated by a declaration of financial independence. For sixty years after the passage of the mint act, English, French, Spanish and Portuguese coins were freely circulated in the United States, and were a legal tender for all payments of debts at certain values fixed by act of Congress. In his celebrated Mint Report, Alexander Hamilton endeavored to co-ordinate our monetary system with that of other nations, to make any payment of debts from European practice. The only striking departure that was made in the legislation framed on Hamilton's recommendations was in fixing the coinage ratio between gold and silver at 15 to 1. Since that time, however, the Populists have demonstrated that the Populist Democrats call our "financial servitude." That is to say, it showed that while the mints of France were open to the free coinage of silver, the mints of the United States were closed to the free coinage of silver. The difference was only about 3 1-3 per cent., but it was sufficient to drive gold out of the country, and to keep our gold from going where it would have most value. The difference was only about 3 1-3 per cent., but it was sufficient to drive gold out of the country, and to keep our gold from going where it would have most value.

If the establishment of a ratio of their own was a strike for financial independence of Europe on the part of the "fathers," it was a more successful one, established for the first generation of the republic a regime of silver monometallism. But this was not in the least what they desired; in fact, so little were they impressed by the necessity of keeping silver as a part of the circulation that the coinage of silver dollars was suspended by executive order in 1805 and was, for domestic purposes at least, never resumed. That is to say, the fathers were so determined to get back the gold that for thirty years they had been shunting into European mints that they fixed a new ratio, which offered 36 per cent. more to the possessor of gold bullion than he could get in France or Holland. That the bullion in the silver dollar thus became more valuable than the bullion in the gold dollar did not matter to them. They were determined to get back the gold that for thirty years they had been shunting into European mints that they fixed a new ratio, which offered 36 per cent. more to the possessor of gold bullion than he could get in France or Holland.

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It is a plea for bimetalism and in strong opposition to the gold monometallists. He says, though, as every other true bimetalist, that the attempt to create the part of this country to coin silver in unlimited quantities free, without an understanding with other nations, would be an assault on the cause of bimetalism and practical suicide for the finances of the United States. In 1878 Gen. Walker said: "For us to throw ourselves alone into the breach, simply because we think silver ought not to have been demonetized and ought now to be restored, would be a piece of Quixotism unworthy the sound practical sense of our people." The remedy of the wrong must be sought in the concerted action of the civilized states, under an increasing conviction of the impolicy of basing the world's trade on a single money metal.

As to the possibility of free coinage without an immediate fall to a silver basis, and the strident claim that this country is big enough to "legislate for itself," Gen. Walker points out two facts. The stock of precious metals has not greatly increased in the world, and communication and transportation are so much more rapid than of old, that even France found it impossible in 1873 to continue free silver coinage. Since then the less money metal used in the United States than in France, the influence which this country can exert upon the money market of the world is less than the influence of France. And yet no one accuses Gen. Walker of being less a patriot or less proud of the country for which he fought than the youngest orator of the far West. The difference is that he is a student and a man of sense.—Syracuse Post.

## The Money of the Constitution.

What would talk in this of the "silverites" convention, "in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the constitution—gold and silver—not one, but both?" The constitution prescribes no such money, nor any form of money whatever.

But if it is "gold and silver—not one, but both"—that they want, why are they not contented now? Both gold and silver are in circulation now, on equal terms, in larger quantities than ever before. In the twenty-two years since the blood-curdling "crime of 1873" was perpetrated more than fifty times as many silver dollars as gold dollars have been coined in the eighty years preceding.

The simple fact is that the United States has a very much larger actual supply of full legal-tender silver money than any other country in the world, excepting only France and more properly than any European country, excepting Great Britain, France and Germany. It also has more money of all kinds in circulation, and all at par, than most nations of the world.

Less talk and more reflection would convince us that the currency reformers that we already have what they talk of as "the time-honored money of the constitution," in abundant supply, for every man who is willing honestly to earn it.—New York Tribune.

## Mills, Not Mints.

More truth cannot be crowded into an equal number of words than is found in this passage of Maj. McKinley's speech in reply to a congressional address from some of his old comrades in arms:

I do not know what you think about it, but I believe it is a good deal better to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world to the silver of the world. This goes hard and straight to the root of the matter. Times are not dull in Pittsburgh because the mints are coining silver or gold dollars in that city, but because the great iron works are not running on full time. There was no mint at work in South Chicago when the rolling mills were at work by night and by day, but there was a wage roll of \$6,000,000 a year. It was not because of the activity of the mints that Louisiana nearly doubled its sugar output, but because of the McKinley tariff. The mints were more active in 1891 than in 1883 that in the first year men were striking because they could not earn more than \$3 per day, and in the last year they were striking because they could not earn more than \$1 per day. The mints were turning out as much money in 1893 as in 1891. But the mills were not turning out so many yards of cloth or tons of iron.

Stop the mints and the mints will become active. Return to protection, and the currency will settle itself.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Free Silver and Wages.

A correspondent attempts to explain how wages would be increased under free silver coinage by asserting that "trades unions, through strikes and other means, would force the price of labor to a higher standard." This is sheer nonsense.

Experience has conclusively demonstrated that wages, under a debased system of currency, never increased in the same degree as the money cost of commodities. If there was ever a condition of affairs which was favorable to such an increase it was during the Rebellion. We were not only on a cheap money basis, but the money cost of labor had been enormously depleted to send men to the front to battle for the republic. Yet, what actually occurred? Judged by the purchasing power of his wages the laborer in 1862 received only 75 cents, and in 1864 he received only 81 cents and in 1865 a little over 66 cents.

But how do workmen fancy the idea of being compelled to resort to strikes in order to raise their wages? They have the same purchasing power that they do now? It will occur to sensible toilers that if free silver coinage is going to do anything, it is simply to keep the wages that already exist, it will be the part of wisdom to let well enough alone.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

## To Sound Money Democrats.

Here is a brief and simple catechism for sound money Democrats:

"Do you want to beat Bryan?"

"If you want to beat Bryan, do you know of any other way of doing it than by electing McKinley?"

"If you want to beat Bryan, and don't know of any other way of doing it than by electing McKinley, why don't you take your coat off and wade in and elect McKinley?"

Answers to these interrogatories are respectfully solicited from sound money Democrats who declare the currency the paramount issue and yet refuse to act as if they believed what they said.—Boston Journal.

## Curiosities of Our Money.

Few persons are aware that silver certificates are not legal tender, though receivable for public dues. The fact was recently, it is stated, forced on the attention of the postoffice department by a person who refused to accept the certificates in payment of a money order. Thus, it seems, the government is obliged to receive silver certificates, but cannot pay them out to any one unwilling to receive them. Should our silver friends become able to legislate, they will doubtless have the certificates legal tender, so as to force the unwilling patriot to take the paper representation of 53 cents at a 100-cent valuation.

# HALSTEAD'S LETTER.

Writer Introduces Himself to the Farmers Telling of His Own Rural Experiences.

## WHAT IS WRONG WITH FARMING?

Propounds and Answers This Question Advocating McKinley and His Policy as a Panacea.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Daily News.

New York, Aug. 5.—I desire to introduce myself to the farmers by saying I am by trade one of them, though for a long time engaged in daily labor on the daily papers. There are still some frosty old friends of mine who can testify of their own knowledge that fifty years ago there wasn't a boy in Butler county, O., who could turn a furrow better than I, or was more expert in using plows left or right handed on hillside or level lands, so as to leave less unbroken land at the turns than I, and there is no light work I would like better now than plowing corn when it is about as high as a plowboy. The trouble then is so brittle, and it is very provoking to have the pretty stalks broken—and many a horse I have lammed as a punishment for putting his rude foot into a hill of corn. I was a great boy to bind wheat, rye, oats or barley with double bands, and once tied up a blacksnake in a sheaf of wheat so tight he could not get out, and there never was a snake or a boy more astonished. I could beat the girls dropping corn—silver grain—into the hill—and I know all about husking frosty ears of corn with a bone husking peg, held by a strap over the two middle fingers of the right hand; and the accomplishments of digging potatoes without cutting the roots and mixing green and dry for horses and watching calves become cattle, colts evolve into horses, lambs and pigs bloom into sheep and hogs, are, with all the hopes and fears associated with them, familiar. The practical farmer will detect in these observations the presence of a line of information not pulled out of books or picked up in schools. I know, too, about the way good old farms grow less valuable in spite of faithful attention, and how it is that some farmers who do not buy pianos on the installment plan find it a pleasant experience to borrow money.

## Farmers Are Discouraged.

The news has been circulated a good deal and not conclusively contradicted that this year a good many farmers are so discouraged by the way their affairs have been going that they are ready to do something unexpected in politics—that some of them think maybe there is something in free silver that would just fit their case—therefore, that there are Republican farmers who if not enlightened are liable to vote for Bryan and Watson or Bryan and Sewall. They have heard so much about free silver as a patent medicine to cure the rheumatism, heartburn, earache, fistula, dyspepsia and vertigo that they do not know but they will try it. If they do they will make the same mistake the workmen did four years ago and invite even a greater misfortune than they tumbled upon themselves. There is absolutely nothing in free silver for farmers. Whatever they want for relief is certainly not depreciated money—dollars debased. We have been going on now with dollars of the same value as that of gold for eighteen years and a change in the purchasing power of law dollar will not help any honest man, unless it is incidentally and in a petty and fractional way.

What is the matter with farming? The owner of one of the finest farms in England, Lord Salisbury, writes to Lord Windsor, and the towers of Windsor castle, stated to me that wheat had got so cheap in England that the straw was more valuable than the grain. The depression is not exclusively American. The remedy? Whatever may be wrong, and however difficult it may be to right the wrong, there should not be a farmer in all America so ignorant as not to know that the man who has done most to help the farmer is William McKinley.

## What McKinley Has Done.